

STEPASHINA, A.I., professor

Treatment of cardiac and renal diseases with Astragalus. Terap.  
arkh. 29 no.4:71-76 Ap '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Iz propedevticheskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki Dnepropetrovskogo  
meditsinskogo instituta.

(PLANTS,

Astragalus, ther. of heart & kidney dis. (Rus))

(HEART DISEASES, therapy,

Astragalus (Rus))

(KIDNEY DISEASES, therapy,

same)

STKPASHKINA, Klavdiya Ivanovna; MOSHKOV, Boris Nikolayevich

[Diet at home] Lechebnoe pitanie na domu. Kiev, Gosmed-  
izdat, USSR, 1958. 218 p. (MIRA 12:6)  
(DIET IN DISEASE)

STEPASHKINA, K.I., prof., RAFES, Yu.I. (Dnepropetrovsk).

"Pathology of the liver revealed by bioptical examinations", by  
S.Kuhicki. Reviewed by K.I. Stepashkina, IU.I. Rafes. Arkh.pat.  
20 no.9:86-89 S'58 (MIRA 11:16)

(LIVER--DISEASES)

STEPASHKINA, Klavdiya Ivanovna

[Astragalus and its use in clinical practice] Astragal i ego  
primenenie v klinicheskoi praktike. Kiev, Gosmedizdat USSR,  
1959. 107 p. (MIRA 13:12)  
(MILK VETCH--THERAPEUTIC USE)

ZVER'KOV, S.N., gornyy inzh.; STEPASHKO, A.P., gornyy inzh.; GRIGOR'YANTS,  
E.A., gornyy inzh.

Improving the technology of boring and blasting operations at  
Noril'sk Combine strip mines. Gor. zhur. no.6:11-16 Je '66

Improving boring and blasting operations at the "Zapolyarny,  
mine. Ibid.:25-28 (MIRA 18:7)

SAVENKO, Yu.F., inzh.; STEPASHKO, P.I., inzh.

Work practices of the "Vergelevskaya" mine to improve the  
technical and economic indices. Ugol'.prom. no.1:77-78 Ja-P  
'62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Luganskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut.  
(Donets Basin--Coal mines and mining)

STEPATH, J.

Determination of the specific gravity of building materials.  
K. Wenzel and J. Stepath. Zentralblatt Bauwesen 19, 113-11  
(1957).—A rapid and accurate method for detg. the sp. gr.  
of building materials is given which is particularly suitable  
for series testing. The method involves the use of pre-  
nometers with  $\text{CCl}_4$ . Roy L. Pettit //

3

STEPAYKIN, P.P.

Treating metabolic disorders in wild animals with horse blood.  
Sbor. st. Mosk. zoop. no.2:117-119 '58. (MIRA 11:12)  
(Blood as food or medicine)  
(Metabolism, Disorders of)



STEPCHENKO, A.S.

The "word" as a therapeutic factor. Med.sestra, Moskva no.5:22-24  
May 1961. (CML 20:9)

1. Author is a senior nurse.

STEPCHENKO, F., general-polkovnik

Lenin's style in the work of each party collective. ~~Komm.~~ Vooruzh.  
Sil 3 no.16:17-25 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)


1. Chlen Voennoy soveta, nachal'nik politicheskogo upravleniya  
Zakavkazskogo voyennogo okruga.  
(Russia--Armed Forces--Political activity)

STEPCHENKO, V.N.; LEVIN, A.N.

Continuous method of producing poly (vinyl alcohol). Plast.massy  
no.8:52-57 '61. (MIRA 14:7)  
(Vinyl alcohol polymers)

27601

S/187/61/000/004/001/002  
D053/D112

 (1140)  
AUTHORS: Artem'yev, N.L., Gerasimova, A.M., and Stepchenkova, N.P.

TITLE: The infrared vidicon

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika kino i televideniya, no. 4, 1961, 15-19

TEXT: The authors describe the design and investigate the operational characteristics of infrared (IR) vidicons developed in the USSR and abroad. The current ЛИ-18 (LI-18), ЛИ-21 (LI-21), ЛИ-23 (LI-23) and ЛИ-401 (LI-401) Soviet vidicons use targets with a photoconductive layer made of either antimony trisulfide or selenium and have a spectral response in the visible spectrum with an IR edge at  $0.9\mu$ . Prototypes of Soviet IR vidicons have been developed on a base of lead compounds. The targets of these tubes are manufactured by evaporating lead oxide onto the signal plate, activating the lead oxide in a hydrogen-sulfide atmosphere and then dusting-on some more lead oxide. This additional dusting-on of lead oxide serves to improve the secondary-emission factor of the photoconductive layer. It was suggested by Yu. Malyugin who participated together with V. Ognera in the development of the IR vidicons. The operational characteristics of

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The infrared vidicon

the Soviet vidicons were investigated and compared with those of foreign. 10667 Emitron and RCA vidicons. The results obtained indicate that the IR vidicon operating in the visual spectral range has a higher response than vidicons with antimony sulfide and selenium targets. A comparison of the light characteristics of different-type vidicons operating in the visible spectral region is shown in Fig. 3. The spectral response (Fig. 1) of the Soviet IR vidicon has its maximum at  $1\mu$  and covers a frequency range  $\gamma$  to  $2\mu$ . The line resolution was found to be 450 lines by using the 024 test pattern and the MKC-1 (IKS-1) filter at a target illumination of 1 lux. This resolution drops to 200 lines when the test pattern is moved at a speed of 3 mm/sec corresponding to the displacement of the projection across the target. The signal magnitude under these conditions is from 0.03 to  $0.05\mu\text{a}$ . Figure 4 shows the watt-ampere characteristics of IR vidicons. The curves indicate that an increase of the blackbody temperature by  $50^\circ\text{C}$ , from  $300$  to  $350^\circ\text{C}$ , increases the signal magnitude threefold. There are 7 figures and 6 English references. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: Redington and


Card 2/6

The infrared vidicon

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D053/D112

van Heerden, Doped silicon and germanium photoconductors as targets for infrared television camera tubes, Journal of the Opt. Soc. of America, 1959, 49, No. 10; Dudner, Schwartz and Shapiro, Detecting low-level infrared energy, Electronics, 1959, 26, No. 6; Oches and Weimer, Some new structure-type targets for the vidicon, RCA Review, 1958, No. 3; Jacobs, J., Berger, H., Large Area Photoconductive X-ray pickup-tube performance, Electr. Eng. 1956, No. 2.



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31086

S/187/61/000/012/003/004  
D053/D112

9.4140

AUTHORS:

Artem'yev, N.L., and Stepchenkova, N.P.

TITLE:

Fast and slow electron modes in vidicons

PERIODICAL:

Tekhnika kino i televideniya, no. 12, 1961, 20-23

TEXT: Some basic parameters of vidicons are examined, depending on the tube operating conditions. In particular, the dependence of the tube parameters on its secondary-emission characteristic is considered. One of the characteristic features of the vidicon is that, by slightly changing its design and supply circuit, it can operate in two different modes: in a slow electron mode and in a fast electron mode. Since the tube parameters are different in each mode, the choice of the proper mode should be determined by the required performance characteristic of the tube. Figure 1 shows the secondary-emission characteristic of camera tubes as a dependence of the effective secondary-emission factor ( $\sigma_{\text{eff}}$ ) of the target on the potential of the target element ( $u_{\text{el}}$ ). Points on this characteristic curve indicate dif-

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Fast and slow electron ...

ferent operating conditions of the camera tubes. For example, in the section from a to b the secondary-emission factor ( $\sigma$ ) is less than unity and a slow electron mode takes place. Image orthicons, all foreign-made vidicons and some Soviet made vidicons, including the  $\text{ЛВ-23}$  (LI-23), operate in this section. In the section from d to e at  $\sigma > 1$ , the fast electron mode takes place. This section defines the operation of iconoscopes, image iconoscopes and  $\text{ЛВ-19}$  (LI-19),  $\text{ЛВ-21}$  (LI-21),  $\text{ЛВ-401}$  (LI-401) and  $\text{ЛВ-405}$  (LI-405) Soviet made vidicons. Both vidicon types are investigated and the following applications are made: (1) The target surface of vidicons with a fast electron mode is larger, due to the absence of the annular grid support in the tube neck. Thus a higher resolution can be obtained by increasing the optical projection. (2) The quality of the image background is better in a tube with grid, i.e. with a slow electron mode, because the secondary-emission pattern of the target is not superposed onto the transmitted image. (3) Illuminance range is from 10 to 100 luxes for tubes with a fast electron mode and from 10 to 30 luxes for tubes with a slow electron mode, when the optimum illuminance value is set at 30 luxes for both vidicon types.

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Fast and slow electron ...

Figure 3 shows illuminance characteristics for vidicons with a fast electron mode (a) and those with a slow electron mode (b). (4) Different polarities of the image signals are obtained in the fast and slow electron modes. (5) Because of the wide voltage range on the electrodes of the tube with a fast electron mode, voltages can be chosen corresponding to the optimum value of any single parameter at the expense of other parameters. For instance, by increasing the signal plate voltage, the signal and the image definition can be increased but at the same time, this causes a deterioration of the inertness and background quality. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 3 Soviet-bloc references. +

Card 3/0

STEPCHIKOV, A.A.

Condensation shock in supersonic nozzles. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;  
av.tekh. 2 no.3:119-129 '59. (MIHA 12:12)

1. Moskovskiy aviatsionnyy institut. Kafedra AD-1.  
(Supersonic nozzles)

S/147/62/000/001/013/015  
E191/E135

10.1240  
10.1410  
AUTHOR:

Stepchkov, A.A.

TITLE:

On the turning of a supersonic flow through shock waves

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy,  
Aviatsionnaya tekhnika, no.1, 1962, 116-119

TEXT:

Supersonic plane flow with an oblique shock wave is considered. The flow turns by an angle related to the angle between the approaching flow and the oblique shock front. A text book relation is given between the two angles. The shock wave angle for a maximum turning angle is found and its substitution permits the derivation of the maximum turning angle as a function of the velocity of the approaching flow. The solution is a very lengthy expression. However, the shock wave angle for a maximum turning angle changes by only  $2.5^\circ$  in the interval of Mach numbers between 1.5 and infinity, where it amounts to about  $66^\circ$ . If this value is assumed as constant, a simple formula results. Its illustration in a graph shows that

Card 1/2

1653220013

1. Title, Author, etc.

2. Summary. A. V. -- "FOXTAIL FIBER AS A RAW MATERIAL FOR LARGE-SCALE INDUSTRY." IN: IC  
CONF. ON THE USE OF NATURAL FIBERS IN THE USSR. LENINGRAD (CONFERENCES FOR THE  
FIBER OF FIBERATE IN TECHNICAL SCIENCES)

0: NEKHOROVA, N. V., JANUARY-DECEMBER 1958

✓ K  
VOLKOV, Ye.N.; STEPCHKOV, K.A.; PYATIGORSKAYA, T.I.

Use of soybean hydrolysates for increasing the nutritive value and  
flavor quality of concentrates. Kons. i ov. prom. 12 no.3:5-8 Mr '57.  
(MIRA 10:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy inatitut konservnoy i ovoshche-  
sushil'noy promyshlennosti.  
(Soybean) (Food concentrated)

VOLKOV, Ye.N.; STEPCHKOV, K.A.; NAMESTINIKOV, A.F.

Sodium glutamate and its use in canned foods and food concentrates.  
Kons. i ov. prom. 12 no.4:4-5 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i  
ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.  
(Glutamic acid) (Food, Canned)

VOLKOV, Ye. N.; STEPCHKOV, K.A.; STRASHNIENKO, Ye.S.

Technology of the production of soybean-protein reinforcing agent  
for food concentrates. Kons. i ov. prom. 14 no.9:23-25 8 '59.  
(MIRA 12:12)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy  
i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.  
(Food, Concentrated)

STEPCHKOV, K.A.; PARAMONOVA, Ye.S.

Investigating the quality of the soybean-protein food concentrate during storage. Kons.i ov.prom. 15 no.3:28-30 Mr '60.  
(MIRA 13:6)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushil'noy Promyshlennosti.  
(Food, Concentrated--Storage)



VOLKOV, Ye.N.; STEPCHKOV, K.A.; KOTOVICH, A.G.

Manufacture of dehydrated mashed potatoes in jet-grinder mills.  
Kons.i ov.prom. 15 no.11:16-19 N '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy  
i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.  
(Potatoes)

RUNOVA, N.V.; VOLKOV, Ye.N.; STEPCHUKOV, K.A.

Food for tourists. Kons. i ov. prom. 16 no.9:23-25 S '61.  
(MIRA 14:8)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i  
ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.  
(Food, Canned)

BAGRYANTSEV, N.A.; STEPCHKOV, K.A.

Results of the cooperation between science and industry.  
Kons. i ov. prom. 16 no.10:18-20 0 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Syzranskiy zavod pishchevykh kontsentratorov (for Bagryantsev).
2. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.  
(Canning and preserving--Equipment and supplies)

STEFANOV, L.A., Nat. Acad. Sci., Acad. Sci., U.S.S.R.

Fat losses in food concentrates caused by its pressing out during  
briquetting. Trudy VNIKOP no.11:2-35 '62. (1962 17:9)

STEPCHKOV, K.A.; VSYAKIKH, M.I.; KUPERMAN, L.A.

New methods of studying the oxidation spoilage of fats in  
food concentrates. Kons.i ov.prom. 17 no.5:27-30 My '62.

(MIRA 15:5)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy  
i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.

(Food, Concentrated--Testing)

STEPCHIKOV, K.A.; KRETININA, L.V.; ADAMSON, E.F., otv. za vyp.;  
BERENSHTEYN, R.Ye., otv. za vyp.; MANVELOVA, Ye.S.,  
tekhn. red.

[Production of potato granules] Proizvodstvo kartofel'noi  
krupki. Moskva, TSintipishcheprom, 1963. 24 p.  
(MIRA 17:1)

(Potatoes, Drying)

... .., kand. tekhn. nauk; GOLADZOV, A.D., kand. biolog. nauk

Protein hydrolyzates and synthetic amino acids as additional  
sources of food proteins. Zhur. VHKO 10 no.3:312-319 '65.  
(MIRA 18:8)

RAKITIN, V.Yu.; STEPCHKOV, K.A.

Studying the coloring of dry yeast. *Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom.* 18  
no.6:13 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut biosinteza  
belkovykh veshchestv.



STEPCHUK, B.; BUKHARIN, G.Ya., inzh. po tekhnike bezopasnosti;  
MORDVINTSEV, V.; KOVALENKO, N.G., starshiy inzh. po tekhnike bezopasnosti;  
MELKUMOV, S.A.

Readers' letters. Bezop. truda v prom. 4 no. 5:30 My '60.  
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Uchastkovyy inspektor Kirovskoy rayonnoy gornotekhnicheskoy inspeksii Upravleniya Luganskogo okruga Gosgortekhnadzora USSR (for Stepchuk). 2. Trest Krasnodarnefterazvedka (for Bukharin). 3. Nachal'nik Selidovskoy rayonnoy gornotekhnicheskoy inspeksii Gosgortekhnadzora USSR (for Mordvintsev). 4. Trest Tatneftegazrazvedka (for Kovalenko). 5. Uchastkovyy inzh.-inspektor Gosgortekhnadzora Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR (for Melkumov).  
(Industrial safety)

STEPCHUK, B.I.

Four years of the seven-year plan for labor productivity.  
Ugol' Ukr. 7 no.7:3-4 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Zamestitel' glavnogo inzhenera tresta Kirovugol'.  
(Coal mines and mining--Equipment and supplies)

1. STEPCHUK, I.D.
2. USSR (600)
4. Steam Boilers
7. Our work practice with boilers of the KRSh-4 system. Sakh.prom. 26 no.10, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

STEPCHUK, I.D.

Electric cars and the effectiveness of using them. Sakh.prom. 28  
no.5:15-16 '54. (MLRA 7:9)

1. Gaysinskaya gruppovaya laboratoriya.  
(Electric railroads--Cars) (Sugar industry--Equipment and  
supplies)

VOLKOV, Ye.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; STEPCHIKOV, K.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; STRASHCHENKO, Ye.S.; PYATIGORSKAYA, T.I.; PARAMONOVA, Ye.S.; KOTOVICH, A.G.; NEMTSOVA, A.S.

Production technology, testing and storage of hydrolyzates and protein enrichers from soya. Trudy VNIKOP no.11:66-76 '62. (MIRA 17:9)

STEIGOVSKI, I.

Repair and regulation of rectilinear tricot machines. p. 19.  
(INDUSTRIA TEXTILA. Vol. 8, no. 1, Jan. 1957. Rumania)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EE/L) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

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STEP. ZAK, Gabriela

Certain interesting vascular plant species in the vicinity  
of the town of Drezdenko. Biologia Poznan no.5:29-101 '64

1. Department of Plant Taxonomy and Geography of the A.Mickiewicz  
University, Poznan.

J STEPEK

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and  
air Application. Part 4 - Cellulose and  
Its Derivatives, Paper.

H-32

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur. Khimiya, No 4, 1958, 13244.

Author : M. Celerynova, J. Stepek, Mir. Trnka.

Inst : Not given

Title : Paraffin Mixtures for Paper Coating.

Orig Pub : Papir a celuloza, 1957, 12, No 8, 175 - 178.

Abstract : Preparations of paraffin, polyeththlene and polyisobu-  
tylene mixtures for the treatment of packing paper were de-  
veloped. Coating with paraffin alone not always satisfies  
the requirements presented to packing paper.

Card 1/1



STĚPEK, J.

15  
15  
✓ Solvating activity of plasticizers in poly(vinyl chloride) pastes. J. Stěpek, I. Kratoch, and E. Ondráčková (Vys. škola chem.-technol., Prague). Chem. průmysl 9, 804-7 (1959).—The solvation has been investigated of a poly(vinyl chloride) powder PCU-Q (I) with dibutyl phthalate (II), dioctyl phthalate (III), dioctyl sebacate (IV), and tritolyl phosphate (V) at 25–154°, the concn. of II–V being 40–70%. The solvation has been followed by means of  $n$  detns. on the

suspensions, and a relation is suggested for the calcn. of the solvating activity ( $S$ ) from measurements of  $n$  of the polymer ( $n_p$ ) and of the equil. value of  $n$  of the suspension ( $n_s$ ) which is reached after about 30 hrs.:  $S = (n_p - n_s) / (n_{max} - n_s)$ , where  $n_{max} = n_1x_1 + n_2x_2$ , and  $x_1, x_2$  = wt. fractions of polymer and plasticizer, and  $n_s = n$  of the plasticizer. The solvation of I increased with increasing concn. of I in the suspension, and at a given temp. reached a max. value, the latter decreasing with decreasing temp.; at temps. below 0° practically no solvation could be observed. The value of  $S$  decreases in the order II > V > IV > III.

J. Šebec

4E2cg  
1-jij (K13)

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COFF

WICHTERLE, O.; STEPEK, J.; BRAJKO, V.

Laboratory method of obtaining vinyl esters in splitting acetals  
under reduced pressure. Coll Cz Chem 26 no.4:1099-1104 Ap '61.

1. Institut fur Plaste, Technische Hochschule fur Chemie, Prag.

(Vinyl alcohol) (Acetal)

S/081/62/000/023/102/120  
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Štěpek, Jiří, Franta, Ivan

TITLE: Method of stabilizing vinyl polymers and copolymers

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 23, 1962, 713, abstract  
23P324 (Pat. CzSSR 99836, June 15, 1961)

TEXT: The polymer particles are treated with an aqueous solution of the stabilizer (after precipitation and separation of the latex, or before plasticizing). High efficiency is achieved using cheap stabilizers which under other conditions give poor results. At the same time, the consumption of admixtures is considerably reduced (0.01 - 0.5% by weight). 60 kg of copolymer (CP) of vinyl chloride with vinyl acetate, obtained by suspension polymerization, is washed, before drying, in a centrifuge with 100 liters of 1% aqueous solution of  $\text{NaNO}_2$ , and is centrifuged to a moisture content of 20%. After drying in vacuo, the polymer is calendered at  $140^\circ\text{C}$  for 40 min, and at  $160^\circ\text{C}$  for 2 min. The sample has a slightly yellowish color. A control sample of CP stabilized with 0.6% by weight of calcium stearate becomes already brown at  $140^\circ\text{C}$ . Positive results are obtained

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Method of stabilizing...

S/081/62/000/023/102/120  
B101/B186

by treating CP with sodium hydrosulfite, formaldehyde, dicyano diamide, or caprolactam by the patented method. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

STEPEK, Jiri;DOLEZEL, Bratislav

Thermal and light destruction of polyvinyl chloride. Chem listy  
57 no.8:818-834 Ag '63.

1. Vysoka skola chemicko-technologicka, Praha a Statni vyzkumny  
ustav ochrany materialu G.V. Akimova, Praha.

Proc. U. Acad. Sci. 60. Chem listy 58 no.8:1010-1011 Ag '64.

TRSEK, J.

Reactions of 1-alkoxy-1,3-butadiene with maleic anhydride.  
Coll Cz Chem 29 no.2:390-399 F '64.

1. Institute of Caoutchouc and Plastic Technology, Higher  
School of Chemical Technology, Prague.

L 57791-06 EVF(j) 15P1c: PM

ACC NR: AP6028358

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0008/65/000/C10/1201/1222

AUTHOR: Stepek, Jiri; Jirkal, Genek

ORG: College for Chemical Technology, Prague (Vysoka skola chemicko-technologicka)

TITLE: Thermal and photostability and stabilization of polyvinyl chloride 15

SOURCE: Chemicke listy, no. 10, 1965, 1201-1222

TOPIC TAGS: polyvinyl chloride, organotin compound, polymer, plasticizer

ABSTRACT: Protection of polyvinyl chloride product during manufacturing operations are reviewed. Protection against oxygen and requirements for plasticizers are discussed. Stabilizers based on metal salts, synergic mixtures of metal stabilizers, stabilizers based on organostannates, mechanism of protection by the organostannates, and the synergic effect of the organostannate stabilizers are discussed. Organic stabilizers are evaluated. Protection of the polymer from UV light is discussed. Antioxidants liberating hydrogen and those of the amine type that effect protection by combining with undesirable radicals, and reactions caused in the polymer due to the use of the discussed chemicals are reviewed. Orig. art. has: 9 formulas.  
[JPRS: 33,544]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 008 / SOV REF: 011  
OTH REF: 155

Card 1/1 *llh*

0917

2382



STEPEK, R.

2000

✓ 203. Washing oil wells. R. Stepek. *Nafta (Krakow)*, 1953, 11, 131-2. —Naphthenic acids lower the interfacial tension between brine and crude in direct proportion to their concn. in particular in case of paraffinic crudes. To wash out crude from the sandstone use 5-10% soln of naphthenic acid in asphaltic crude. Twice-yearly operation in drill hole L105 doubled its production. To ensure that 50-60% of the washing fluid penetrates the rocks pressure may have to be applied. Borehole M2 of smaller daily production showed even greater relative increase. The process is fairly inexpensive. These two quoted above are the best examples of washing. Wells which have a high pressure and have not been torpedued react best when so treated. M. S.

*True*

*John L.F.H.*

STEPEK R.

2153. Average cost of oil well washing. H. Stepck. *Nafta*  
(Krakow), 1953, 12, 212-14.—Detailed analysis of costs and  
results achieved.

M. S.

STEPEK, Ryszard

Separate mining of several productive horizons through  
one oil well. Wiad. naft. 9 no.7/8:161-163 J1-Ag '63.

STEPEK, Ryszard, inz.

Storage of natural gas in the Roztoki gas reservoir during  
the years 1964-1963. *Nafta* 20 no. 4: 106-107 Ap '64.

1. Petroleum Institute, Krakow.

J. Inst Petroleum  
V. 39, Aug 1953  
Products

1615. The influence of some substances on the artificial ageing of turbine oils. *J. Stepek*. *Bull. (Polish) Inst. Petrol* (Supplement to *Nafta* (Krakow), 1952, 8), 1952, 2, 8-9.—The paper concerns itself with relationship between natural and artificial ageing of turbine oils. The influence of oxygen, water, metals, temp, pressure, and light, as well as refining methods, were discussed. Several methods of artificial ageing were considered, and it was found that results obtained by method of extinction gives best agreement with normal ageing properties when the oil has been tested in a bomb at 150° C for 4 to 10 hr. Further, the influence of inhibitors on ageing has been tested by the above method, and the best results were obtained using para-hydroxydiphenylamine.

6-10-54  
JRP

fuels  
②

P O L .

3114

021.892.21.008 : 00.004.3

Stepek Z. Oil Purification. Works Dealing with the Efficacy of Certain Oxidation Inhibitors as Applied to Polish Turbine Oils.

"Uszlachetnianie olejów. Prace nad skutecznością niektórych inhibitorów utleniania w zastosowaniu do krajowych olejów turbinowych" (Prace Inst. Naft. No. 27), Stalinogród, 1953, PWT, 15 pp., 18 figs., 11 tabs.

Five methods of artificial aging of turbine oils were compared, with a view to selecting one suitable for carrying out tests with inhibitors. It was decided that the methods hitherto practised in Poland were inadequate, and the Bulkow bomb was consequently chosen for this purpose. A novel determination of the extinction coefficient introduced for analysing aged products proved suitable for the qualification of aged oils. Additives of ten different oxidation inhibitors in the aging of indigenous turbine oils. Negative results were obtained with p-hydroxydiphenylamine, positive results — with aniline, α-naphthol and d-benzoylamine. A comparison of acid-refined commercial oil with three samples of acid-refined turbine oil was in favour of the latter. The addition to these samples of other inhibitors formerly used did not improve their resistance to oxidation.

81

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2143. Laboratory investigations on corrosive action of engine oils on bronze bearings. Z. Szepk. Bull. Polish Inst. Petrol., 1953, 3, 10 (Suppl. 16-17) (Krakow), 1953, 8).—On apparatus built by the Polish I.P. according to Pinkiewicz several Polish engine oils were tested for their actions on various alloys. Later the same oils were tested with inhibitors AZNII 4 (from U.S.S.R.), Paranoz (U.S.A.), Hycro (Dutch), and Universal (Polish). Good effects were observed. M. B.

MM 222

**CIA-RDP86-00513R001653220013-8**

**CIA-RDP86-00513R001653220013-8"**



Step 2

27 / 939. NEW METHODS OF EVALUATION OF LUBRICATING OILS. CORROSION OF  
LEAD BRONZES: THE LABORATORY EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF  
MULTIFUNCTIONAL ADDITIVES. Szepok, Z. (Prace Inst. Naft. (Contr.  
Inst. Petrol., Poland), 1955, (39), 1-20). The paper concerns itself  
with finding the best set of tests to determine the various qualities of  
oils with additives and also with finding the best additive for the highest  
grade of Polish lubricants, viz., Lux oils. These vary from time to time,  
depending on supplies of crude. I.P.

6  
4E30

gmb MT

STEPEK, Z.

4  
4E3cl

5079. FILTERABILITY OF FUEL OILS DURING WINTER. Stepek, Z. and Urbanczyk, S. (Harta (Petroleum, Krakow), 1956, vol. 12, 49-52). For fuel oils crudes of low paraffinic content are required. Cloud point is not a sufficient test to determine their suitability. Their filterability can be determined in the laboratory by means of the apparatus illustrated, devised by the Polish Institute of Petroleum. Another piece of apparatus designed to simulate actual conditions of use is also shown. Tests were carried out using both, and the effect of additives like Parflow has been investigated. Several results are tabulated, but it is mentioned that in the actual

conditions of atmospheric temperature at which filtration is impeded, fuel oil would freeze on the walls of the fuel tank and keep the rest of the oil above that temperature. Thus the laboratory test is more severe than practical conditions require.

I.P.  
gmb

STEPEK, Z.

*Steph*  
1947. New methods of evaluation of lubricating oils; corrosion of lead bronzes; the laboratory evaluation of the effectiveness of multifunctional additives. Z. Stepek. *Prace Instytutu Naftowego*, 1955, Series B, No. 39, 1-20. Whereas before world war II the evaluation of additives concerned itself exclusively with the oxida of oils, nowadays the multifunctional additives require much more complex and varied testing. The paper concerns itself with finding the best set of tests to determine the various qualities of oils with additives and also with finding the best additive for the highest grade of Polish lubricants, Lux oils. These, it has been found, vary from time to time, depending on supplies of crude. M. S.

3  
943d

*JMB amf*

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S. Chmura. *Nefte (Kiev)*, 1956, 12, 47-52. For fuel  
oil crudes of low paraffinic content are required. Cloud point  
is not a sufficient test to determine their suitability. Their  
filterability can be determined in the lab by means of the  
apparatus illustrated, devised by the Polish IP. Another  
piece of apparatus designed to simulate actual conditions of

use is also shown. Tests were carried out using both, and the  
effect of additives like Parafflow has been investigated. Several  
results are tabulated, but it must be mentioned that in the  
actual conditions of atm temp at which filtration is impeded,  
fuel oil would freeze on the walls of the fuel tank and keep the  
rest of the oil above that temp. Thus the Lab test is more  
severe than practical conditions require. M. S.



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Stepenko V.P.

1-4E2C

Automatic Welding of Fire Tubes for Locomotive Boilers.

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Flux of locomo

PL

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Lev Aleksandrovich; SKRIPNICHENKO, Dmitriy Pavlovich; NOSKOV, M.M.,  
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Estimation and Separation of Platinum from Potassium Sodium, Barium, Strontium, Calcium, Manganese, Tungsten, Cobalt, Nickel, Copper, Zinc, and Cadmium in Aqueous Solution by means of Hydrazine.

Zeitschrift, Vol. 37, 1904, pp. 1900-92

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On gradually adding ammonia to a boiling soln. of potassium platinichloride containing hydrazine hydrochloride, the platinum is quantitatively precipitated in the metallic state; the potassium can be estimated in the filtrate. A similar sepn. can be effected in the case of a mixture of potassium platinichloride with a calcium, strontium, barium, or magnesium salt, but when a zinc or cadmium salt is used, part of the platinum remains in soln; in the case of zinc, 50-70%, and in that of cadmium 40-50%, of the platinum is precipitated. When a manganese salt is present, part of the manganese is precipitated as oxide, but by dissolving this away from the platinum by means of hot nitric acid containing hydrogen peroxide, correct values are obtained for the platinum. Platinum can be sepd. quantitatively from tungstic acid by means of hydrazine, but polybolic acid undergoes reduction to lower oxides in such a manner as to render the estimation of platinum impracticable. Nickel is partly, and cobalt nearly, completely reduced to the metallic state simultaneously with the platinum, whilst copper is quantitatively precipitated as metal; in all 3 cases, the co-precipd. metal can be dissolved away from the platinum by means of nitric acid, and the estimation of both metals made possible. In presence of a cyanide, the precipn. of platinum is always incomplete.

Country : GDR  
Category : Plant Diseases. General Problems.  
Abs. Jour.: Ref. Zhur.-Biologiya No. 11, 1958. No. 49219  
Author : Klemm, M.; Masurat, G.; Stephan, S.  
Institute : Not given  
Title : The Most Important Diseases and Pests of Cultivated Plants Seen in January 1954 in the German Democratic Republic  
Orig. Pub.: Nachrichtenbl. dtsoh. Pflanzenschutzdienst., 1957, 11, No.10, 189-208  
Abstract : No abstract

Card: 1/1

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STEPHANECK

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A. B. L. BEZNÁK.

6

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    adenosine deaminase activity, diag. value (Hun))

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(AMIDASES, determ.

adenosine deaminase in CSF & blood in NS tumors (Hun))

(NERVOUS SYSTEM, neoplasms

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(NEOPLASMS, blood in,  
adenosine deaminase)